[BY JOHN [illegible], SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.,...MONDAY, OCTOBER [illegible], 1833. [VOL.

TERMS.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at *Two dollars* per annum, if paid within three months of the time of subscribing; *Two dollars and fifty cents* if paid within the year. *No Paper* will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. *To subscribers living out of the State,* who do not pay within one year from the time of subscribing, *Three dollars* will be charged. *Any person procuring five solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a sixth paper gratis.*—Advertising at the usual rates.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞ These terms will be strictly adhered to.

ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

An Act concerning Aliens.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at any time during the continuance of this Act, to order all such Aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the Government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States, within such time as shall be expressed in such order; which order shall be served on such Alien by delivering him a copy thereof, or leaving the same at his usual abode, and returned to the office of the Secretary of State, by the Marshal or other person to whom the same shall be directed. And in case any Alien, so ordered to depart, shall be found at large within the United States after the time limited in such order for his departure, and not having obtained a license from the President to reside therein, or having obtained such license, shall not have conformed thereto, every such Alien shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years, and shall never after be admitted to become a citizen of the United States: *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That if any Alien, so ordered to depart, shall prove, to the satisfaction of the President, by evidence to be taken before such persons as the President shall direct, who are for that purpose hereby authorized to administer oaths, that no injury or danger to the United States will arise from suffering such Alien to reside therein, the President may grant a license to such Alien to remain within the United States for such time as he shall judge proper, and at such place as he shall designate. And the President may also require of such Alien to enter into a bond to the United States in such penal sum as he may direct, with one or more sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the person authorized by the President to take the same, conditioned for the good behaviour of such Alien during his residence in the United States, and not violating his license, which license the President may revoke whenever he shall think proper.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, whenever he may deem it necessary for the public safety, to order to be removed out of the territory thereof any Alien who may, or shall be in prison in pursuance of this Act; and to cause to be arrested and sent out of the United States, such of those Aliens as shall have been ordered to depart therefrom and shall not have obtained a license as aforesaid, in all cases where, in the opinion of the President, the public safety requires a speedy removal. And if any Alien, so removed, or who shall voluntarily return therefrom, unless by permission of the President of the United States, such Alien, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned so long as in the opinion of the President the public safety may require.

SEC. 3. That every master or commander of any ship or vessel which shall come into any port of the United States after the first day of May next, shall, immediately on his arrival, make report, in writing, to the Collector or other chief officer of the Customs of such port of all Aliens, if any, on board his vessel, specifying their names, age, the place of nativity, the country from which they shall have come, the nation to which they belong and owe allegiance, their occupation, and a description of their persons, so far as he shall be informed thereof; and on failure, every such master and commander shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars, for the payment whereof in case of default of such master or commander, such vessel shall also be holden; and it shall be the duty of such Collector or other officer of the Customs to detain such vessel, and report the matter to the President of the United States, for his determination. And it shall be the duty of the Collector, or other officer of the Customs, forthwith to transmit to the Secretary of State, to be laid before Congress, at the next session thereof, a report of all such Aliens as shall have been reported to him by the masters or commanders of vessels as aforesaid, or by the owners or consignees thereof, or by any other person, or shall have come to his knowledge in any other manner, stating in respect to each Alien the particulars required to be reported by the masters of vessels as aforesaid, so far as the same shall have been ascertained, and also stating whether any and what measures have been taken to cause the departure or removal of such Aliens as may have been ordered to depart from the United States, or to prevent the residence of others, and the reasons for not carrying such orders into execution.

SEC. 4. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or any person for that purpose specially empowered by him, to grant to any Alien, who may be ordered to be removed from the United States, by virtue of this Act, to sell and dispose within such time as he may allow, of his goods, chattels, or other property, as he may think convenient; and all property left in the United States, by any Alien, who may be ordered to be removed as aforesaid, shall be and remain subject to his order and disposal, in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

SEC. 5. That this Act shall continue and be in force for and during the term of two years from the passing thereof. [*Approved, June 25, 1798.*]

An Act in addition to the Act entitled "An Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That if any persons shall unlawfully combine or conspire together with intent to oppose any measure or measures of the Government of the United States, which are or shall be directed by proper authority, or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any person, holding a place or office in or under the Government of the United States, from undertaking, performing, or executing his trust or duty, and if any person or persons, with intent as aforesaid, shall counsel, advise, or attempt to procure, any insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly, or combination, whether such conspiracy, threatening, counsel, advice, or attempt, shall have the proposed effect or not, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction before any Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, during a term not less than six months, nor exceeding five years; and further, at the discretion of the Court, may be holden to find sureties for his good behavior, in such sum, and for such time, as the said court may direct.

SEC. 2. That if any person shall write, print, utter, or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered, or published, or shall, knowingly and willingly, assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering, or publishing, any false, scandalous, and malicious writing or writings, against the Government of the United States, or either House of the Congress of the United States, with intent to defame the said Government, or either House of the said Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States; or to stir up sedition within the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the Constitution of the United States; or to resist, oppose, or defeat, any such law or act; or to aid, encourage or abet, any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people, or Government, then such person, being thereof convicted before any Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished, by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

SEC. 3. That if any person shall be prosecuted under this Act, for the writing or publishing any libel aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the defendant, upon the trial of the cause, to give in evidence, in his defence, the truth of the matter contained in the publication charged as a libel. And the jury who shall try the cause, shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 4. That this Act shall continue and be in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, and no longer: *Provided*, That the expiration of this Act shall not prevent or defeat a prosecution and punishment of any offence against the law, during the time it shall be in force. [*Approved, July 14, 1798.*]

KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS of 1798.

[THE ORIGINAL DRAUGHT PREPARED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.]

The following Resolutions passed the House of Representatives of Kentucky, Nov. 10th, 1798. On the passage of the first Resolution, one dissentient; 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, two dissentients. 9th, three dissentients.

I. *Resolved*, That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that, by compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the General Government assumes powers not delegated by the compact, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force: that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party; that this Government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that as in all other cases of compact, among parties having no common judge, EACH PARTY HAS AN EQUAL RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF, AS WELL OF INFRACTIONS AS OF *the* MODE & MEASURE OF REDRESS.

II. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations, and no other crimes whatever, and it being true, as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people," therefore, the Act of Congress, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, and entitled "An Act in addition to the Act entitled an Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States;" as, also, the Act passed by them on the 27th day of June, 1798, entitled "An act to punish frauds committed on the Bank of the United States;" (and all other their acts which assume to create, define, or punish crimes other than those enumerated in the Constitution) *are altogether void and of no force*, and that the power to create, define, and punish such other crimes, is reserved, and of right appertains solely and exclusively, to the respective States, each within its own territory.

III. *Resolved*, That it is true, as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the amendments to the Constitution, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" and, that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press, being delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, all lawful powers respecting the same did of right remain and were reserved to the States or to the people; that thus was manifested their determination to retain to themselves the right of judging how far the licentiousness of speech and of the press may be abridged without lessening their useful freedom, and how far those abuses which cannot be separated from their use, should be tolerated, rather, than the use be destroyed; and thus also they guarded against all abridgment, by the United States, of the freedom of religious principles and exercises, and retained to themselves the right of protecting the same, as this, State, by a law passed on the general demand of its citizens, had already protected them from all human restraint or interference: and, that, in addition to this general principle and express declaration, another and more special provision has been made by one of the amendments to the Constitution, which expressly declares that "Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press," thereby guarding, in the same sentence, and under the same words, the freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press, insomuch, that whatever violates either, throws down the sanctuary which covers the others; and, that libels, falsehood, and defamation, equally with heresy and false religion, are withheld from the cognizance of Federal tribunals. That therefore the Act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 14th of July, 1798, entitled "An Act in addition to the Act entitled an Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," which does abridge the freedom of the press, is NOT LAW, but is altogether VOID and of NO FORCE.

IV. *Resolved*, That alien friends are under the jurisdiction and protection of the laws of the State wherein they are; that no power over them has been delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the individual States distinct from their power over citizens; and it being true, as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people," the Act of the Congress of the United States passed the 22d day of June, 1798, entitled "An Act concerning Aliens," which assumes power over alien friends, not delegated by the Constitution, is NOT LAW, but is altogether VOID and of NO FORCE.

V. *Resolved*, That in addition to the general principle as well as the express declaration that powers not delegated are reserved, another and more special provision inserted in the Constitution, from abundant caution, has declared that "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808." That this Commonwealth does admit the migration of alien friends described as the subjects of the said Act concerning aliens; that a provision against [illegible] prohibiting their migration, is a provision against the migration of those Sister States which allow the migration of such persons as we allow; that the Act of the Congress of the United States aforesaid, is therefore a manifest infraction of the Constitution, and *void*.

VI. *Resolved*, That the imprisonment of a person under the protection of the laws of this Commonwealth, on his failure to obey the simple order of the President, to depart out of the United States, as is undertaken by the said Act entitled "An Act concerning Aliens," is contrary to the Constitution, one amendment in which has provided that "no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law," and, that another having provided "that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a public trial by an impartial jury, to be informed as to the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have assistance of counsel for his defence," the same Act undertaking to authorise the President to remove a person out of the United States who is under the protection of the law, on his own suspicion, without jury, without public trial, without confrontation of the witnesses against him, without having witnesses in his favor, without defence, without counsel, is contrary to these provisions also of the Constitution, is therefore NOT LAW, but utterly VOID & OF NO FORCE.

That transferring the power of judging any person who is under the protection of the laws, from the courts to the President of the United States, as is undertaken by the same Act concerning Aliens, is against the article of the Constitution which provides that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in the courts, the judges of which shall hold their office during good behavior," and that the said Act is void for that reason also; and it is further to be noted that this transfer of judiciary power is to that magistrate of the General Government who already possesses all the executive, and a qualified negative in all the legislative powers.

VII. *Resolved*, That the construction applied by the General Government (as is evident by sundry of their proceedings) to those parts of the Constitution of the United States which delegate to Congress power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department thereof, goes to the destruction of all the limits prescribed to their power by the Constitution: That words meant by that instrument to be subsidiary only to the execution of the limited powers, ought not to be so construed as themselves to give unlimited powers, nor a part so to be taken as to destroy the whole residue of the instrument: That the proceedings of the General Government, under color of those articles, will be a fit and necessary subject for revisal and correction at a time of greater tranquillity, while those specified in the preceding resolutions call for immediate redress.

VIII. *Resolved*, That the preceding resolutions be transmitted to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth, who are enjoined to present the same to their respective Houses, & to use their best endeavors to procure, at the next session of Congress, a repeal of the aforesaid unconstitutional & obnoxious acts.

IX. *Resolved*, lastly, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and is hereby, authorised and requested to communicate the preceding resolutions to the Legislatures of the several States, to assure them that this Commonwealth considers union for special national purposes, and particularly for those specified in their late federal compact, to be friendly to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of all the States; that, faithful to that compact, according to the plain intent and meaning in which it was understood and acceded to by the several parties, it is sincerely anxious for its preservation; that it does also believe, that, to take from the States all the powers of self-government, and transfer them to a general and consolidated Government, without regard to the special delegations and reservations solemnly agreed to in that compact, is not for the peace, happiness, or prosperity of these States; And that, therefore, this Commonwealth is determined, as it doubts not its co States are, to *submit* to undelegated and consequently unlimited powers, in no man *or body of men on earth*: that if the Acts before specified should stand, these conclusions would flow from them—that the General Government may place any act they think proper on the list of punishable [illegible] that the Constitutional barriers intended to restrain the Federal Government from despotism in the shape of a majority in Congress, are entirely worthless, from that inability to enumerate or define which defines nothing: and that indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases, (which having been copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former Articles of Confederation, were the most liable to be misconstrued,) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of a particular enumeration which necessarily explains and limits the general phrases, and so to consolidate the States, by degrees, into one Sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the United States into an absolute, or at best a mixed monarchy.

That the General Assembly doth particularly protest against the palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution, in the two late cases of the "Alien and Sedition Acts," passed at the last session of Congress; the first of which exercises a power no where delegated to the Federal Government, and which, by uniting Legislative and Judicial powers to those of Executive, subverts the fundamental principles of free government, as well as the particular organization and positive provisions of the Federal Constitution; and the other of which Acts exercises, in like manner, a power not delegated by the Constitution, but on the contrary expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments thereto; a power which, more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm, because it is levelled against the right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

That this State having, by its Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, expressly declared that among other essential rights, "the liberty of conscience and the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified, by any authority of the United States," and from its extreme anxiety to guard these rights from every possible attack of sophistry and ambition, having with other States recommended an amendment for the purpose, which amendment was in due time annexed to the Constitution, it would mark with peculiar emphasis the deep regret felt by it, for the events which have inflicted a deadly wound on the cherished object, when these rights, the only sure bulwarks of people, are swept away by citizens chosen by them, who ought to be the first to set an example of respect for the constitutional charter under which they are clothed with power; that indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases, (which having been copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former Articles of Confederation, were the most liable to be misconstrued,) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of a particular enumeration which necessarily explains and limits the general phrases, and so to consolidate the States, by degrees, into one Sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the United States into an absolute, or at best a mixed monarchy.

That the good people of this Commonwealth, having ever felt, and continuing to feel, the most sincere affection for their brethren of the other States; the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the union of them all, and the most scrupulous fidelity to that Constitution which is the pledge of mutual friendship, and the instrument of mutual happiness; the General Assembly doth solemnly appeal to the like dispositions in the other States, in confidence that they will concur with this Commonwealth in declaring, as it does hereby declare, that the aforesaid Acts are void and of no force, and that the necessary measures will be taken by each for co-operating with this State, in maintaining unimpaired the authorities, rights, and liberties reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

EDMUND BUTLER, S. H. R.
JOHN CAMPBELL, S. S. P. T.

Passed the House of Representatives, November, 1798.

Attest: THOS. TODD, C. H. R.

In SENATE, November, 1798.—Unanimously concurred in.

Attest: B. THURSTON, C. S.

Approved, November 19th, 1798.

JAMES GARRARD, Governor of Kentucky.

By the Governor, HARRY TOULMIN, Sec'ry of State.

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS [illegible]

DRAWN UP BY JAMES MADISON.

THE [illegible]

That the General Assembly doth unequivocally express a warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which it pledges all its powers; and, that for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them can alone secure its existence and the public happiness.

That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare that it views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them.

That the General Assembly doth further express its deep regret that a spirit has, in sundry instances, been manifested by the Federal Government, to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter which defines them; and that indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases, (which having been copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former Articles of Confederation, were the most liable to be misconstrued,) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of a particular enumeration which necessarily explains and limits the general phrases, and so to consolidate the States, by degrees, into one Sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the United States into an absolute, or at best a mixed monarchy.

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That this State having, by its Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, expressly declared that among other essential rights, "the liberty of conscience and the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified, by any authority of the United States," and from its extreme anxiety to guard these rights from every possible attack of sophistry and ambition, having with other States recommended an amendment for the purpose, which amendment was in due time annexed to the Constitution, it would mark with peculiar emphasis the deep regret felt by it, for the events which have inflicted a deadly wound on the cherished object, when these rights, the only sure bulwarks of people, are swept away by citizens chosen by them, who ought to be the first to set an example of respect for the constitutional charter under which they are clothed with power; that indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases, (which having been copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former Articles of Confederation, were the most liable to be misconstrued,) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of a particular enumeration which necessarily explains and limits the general phrases, and so to consolidate the States, by degrees, into one Sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the United States into an absolute, or at best a mixed monarchy.

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By the Governor, HARRY TOULMIN, Sec'ry of State.

Vol. XIV. No. 1. Whole No. 1,001.

THE UNION.

Washington, Wednesday, May 28, 1834.

Of Congress, &c.

ABOLITION LAWS.

Kentucky and Virginia.

Speaking for many of our readers, we have long regretted that the Abolitionists have forced upon the Union the subject of slavery, to the exclusion of other topics of more general interest. Of this we have had a striking example in the present day. Instead of the usual variety of matter, we have been compelled to devote the whole of this paper to the discussion of a single subject, and that a subject which, in its bearings upon the Union, is of the most delicate and dangerous character. Nothing but the most imperious necessity could have induced us to do this. Nothing but the conviction that the Abolitionists are about to bring upon the country the most serious calamities, could have induced us to do this. Nothing but the conviction that the Abolitionists are about to bring upon the country the most serious calamities, could have induced us to do this. Nothing but the conviction that the Abolitionists are about to bring upon the country the most serious calamities, could have induced us to do this.

We have long seen the danger of the Abolitionists, and have long warned the country of it. We have long seen the danger of the Abolitionists, and have long warned the country of it. We have long seen the danger of the Abolitionists, and have long warned the country of it. We have long seen the danger of the Abolitionists, and have long warned the country of it

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Miscellaneous.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

[illegible] excellent [illegible] Vaux-hall Gardens. [illegible] The [illegible] there in [illegible], their spirits [illegible] and every [illegible] devised, [illegible] rational [illegible] and [illegible] other [illegible] appreciated as [illegible] fairly deserve [illegible] was pretty and enjoyable [illegible] certain hour, but an unfortunate and unforeseen accident then occurred, which for a little sullied the gratification of the young folks, and threatened [illegible] painfully injurious to the [illegible] of ours, and in [illegible] a damper upon the gaiety of the entertainment, which, notwithstanding all the temptations to [illegible] and confectionary all the [illegible] cause of it was this:—[illegible] the various and curious decorations of entertainment it was announced that rope dancing was to take place in its order, somewhere between eight and nine o'clock.—Accordingly, a performer, whose name [illegible] in the bills, but which, [illegible] understand is Patterrood, ascended the [illegible] and for some time occupied the attention by strange vagaries, [illegible] for a moment ministering to [illegible] affection of the spectators. [illegible] through several tricks [illegible] from mere swinging [illegible] the singing bird [illegible] held out by the ancles, with [illegible] agility and ability, but still there was a want of manner and absence of grace in the performance which did not fail to be freely commented upon. At last he ventured upon the feat [illegible] the [illegible] of suspending himself by the teeth, a feat often threatened [illegible] always, we believe, prevented by the humanity of the audience, has which, we understand, the present performer has essayed and practised with success upon former occasions. [illegible] ing through a number of [illegible] tions, he duly prepared [illegible] rope, and at length placed it round his neck, but even then under [illegible] bestowed modest from the better disposed portion of the visitors. A few [illegible] now took place, and at length the frightful [illegible] was ruin[illegible] performer himself [illegible] the line from the main [illegible] clasping it with both [illegible] trust, and more to the [illegible] sustaining [illegible] to the [illegible]

To friend[illegible]
The carpet[illegible]
[illegible] gentle[illegible]
And origin[illegible]

Benignant [illegible] this sweet,
Assigning to [illegible]
Where, raised above life's murky vale,
[illegible]
Trust of the [illegible]

To the [illegible]
[illegible]
Leave sighs to [illegible]
And scorn the [illegible] day—
Yes, while the [illegible]
We'll b[illegible]
Nor waste a [illegible]
What can [illegible]

Shopping Extraordinary.—Some days ago a flock of twenty or thirty sheep destined to the shambles, passing up Courtland street were prevented from turning into Broadway by a string of cartes, hacks, omnibusses and foot passengers, which for a few moments completely blocked up the street. Being driven into a huddle near the turning post, an adventurous wether impatient at the confinement, stepped briskly across the side walk to the door of Mr. Hart's Bazaar (opening on Courtland street) and with a bounce and fling of his entrance —— which was immediately imitated by the whole flock. Here they were so much delighted with the [illegible] establishment of the [illegible] that they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]